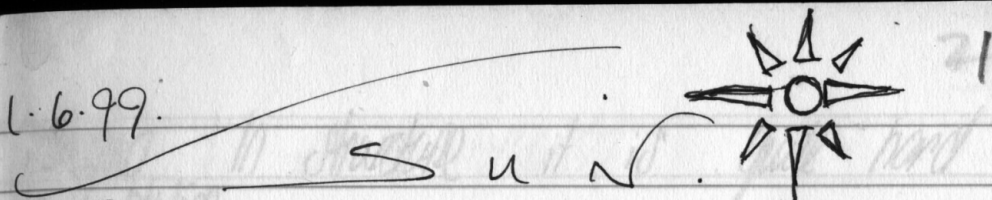


1.6.99.



6.7.99.

Andrew — avec specs!

Fay (briefly). — Photography.

Morning tea break plus drinks 'fabulous'...

Photography of wall section —

problems with shadows cast by scaff —
apologies Sue..

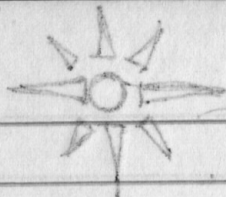
Gary chirrupy singing whilst balancing
step ladder, Andrew studiously writing details.

MST (avec parama!) having a little difficulty
in knowing where not to place a mattock
but wearing a woody jumper?

The 'magic wall' as Gary has named it
is in a beautiful location — nested.

Have Fun!! (Gary)

Has been a very hot day today (unusual for
Leishnuck). ~~After~~
After looking around boundary with
Sue decided upon the position of
proposed section. The wall is very



integrating in structure it is quite hard to define.

① It is a stone faced stone wall (the evidence for this is suggested by the possible presence of facing stones)

② A wall constructed of piled up stones (of a great size variation) between natural outcrops (natural boulders).

Looking along the length of the wall its structure is no clearer.

① It has been constructed between and over natural.

② It appears to be of a much more substantial construction than any of the other walls so far examined being c. 1.5m in width.

It will be interesting to examine a wall which may have acted as a boundary rather than a field settlement boundary more generally. Potentially this wall could be one of

the oldest in the settlement.

Started taking out and detaching section with Andrew. This work went well and by the end of the day we had completed this and began to clear up the trench for photography and planning. We will have to really get stuck into this clearing tomorrow.

With the trench detached ~~it~~ the interpretation of it as a stone-faced stone wall seems highly plausible. To the west of the section a 3 square stone slabs appear to be lying within the part one of the exposed edges of one of these slabs has a smashed (broken) edge. It would seem likely that this stone had formed a part of the outer structure of the wall which on falling from the wall was smashed. It should be possible (hopefully) to locate it!

other half.

~~Wednesday~~ 2nd June 1999

Friday 4th June

It's our day off today. Bad weather and on my part bad organisation has meant that I have not been recording in this diary. Not meaning to make excuses for this 'It has taken' today to catch up with myself doing my washing, sorting all of my research stuff from 'Sally' and generally relaxing and situating myself. Looking forward to getting on with things tomorrow by way of an overview of the past two days and our present position. I will briefly summarise the weather on Wednesday and Thursday

was exceptionally bad Fog: Rain: wind the
moor is totally saturated flooding
all of the trenches and making
progress difficult/impossible. Everyone
seems to agree that we cannot remember
seeing so much water on the moor
the pond at Bournthorpe is the highest
I have ever seen (causing great problems
for the Hartington)!

Nevertheless work has progressed, the
peat and incursions ① have been planned
and photographed. The peat in the
eastern end of the section and just this
the wall structure has been removed.
Underlying ① is a 'peat grit' which
appears to ~~rise~~ form a natural
bank up to the wall. The wall appears
to have been constructed upon this
context although due to weather conditions
this interpretation is obviously speculative.
Andrew has been working with me ~~and~~
on this section and has work hard.
I must get him to start writing in this
diary. I will start recording in detail

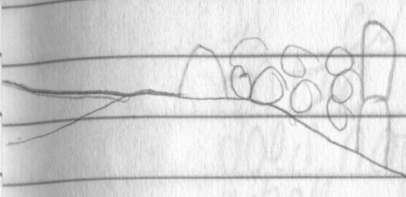
tomorrow. (Honest!).

05 JUNE 1999 (Andrew, spec 6/green)

Both Gary and I have build up a good stable working relationship, I do exactly, what he tells me. We have worked through wind, rain and that yellow strange blob in the sky. It is both interesting and good fun taking part and learning to understand, how to excavate this type of well. At least I can now tell my friends and family that if they experience any flash floods that I will be round straight away (at a fee), with my bucket, shovel and sponges, to bail them out.

Removed all of peat from downhill (west) side of section. Then cleaned trench to prepare for photographs etc. This was a total 'pain in the arse' as, every time we poked out it would fill up again. What should have been a 15 minute job took over 2½ hours

Her mind work is steady. ~~work~~
Today is the first day that I have
really thought about the structure
of the section (wall). As I've already
noted the wall is c. 1-5m wide.
As far as its height I ~~think~~
think that it would have been
around 1-5m. Taking the terrace
on which the wall had been
constructed into account a height
of c. 2+ m would seem
plausible. The effect of a
wall this high to E would
limit the view of the western
settlement from outside of the
boundary but would have
little effect on the view
looking outwards into the
under landscape from the
settlement.

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After Fay took photographs of the
fence it was around 4pm. Until
Sharon plans the trench this was
very little that Andrew and I
~~to~~ could do so we decided
to walk around the perimeter of
the boundary to examine the
structure of the boundary as a
whole.

This boundary is a nightmare
and at first sight appears to be
without structure.

We can say that:

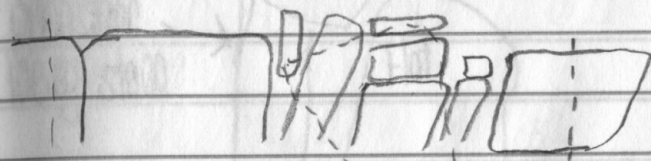
- ① It moves between and links together
natural boulders.
- ② Where possible it follows boulder
streams down the slope of the
hill.

③ It was cultural / natural 'orthostats' to contain a ~~inner~~ smaller stones (this does not appear to be true of the whole boundary or, at least cannot be ~~even~~ interpreted with confidence)

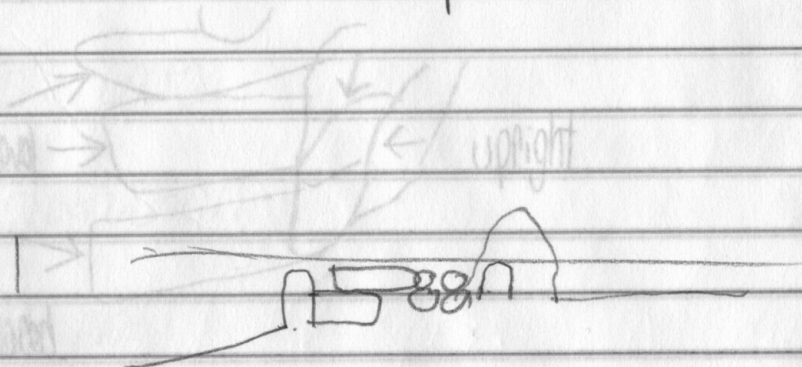
④ There is a tendency to use subrectangular stones aligned on their long axis along the length of the wall (this is also apparent within the sun-french) and

On walking around this boundary we checked what was suggested by Mike Wilmore 2 yrs ago that this boundary followed a h sightline with the quoit. To my surprise this proved to be the case or at least for the section of boundary that we checked.

~~But~~ If we have a spare moment it may be worth checking this out in more detail.



slumped forward



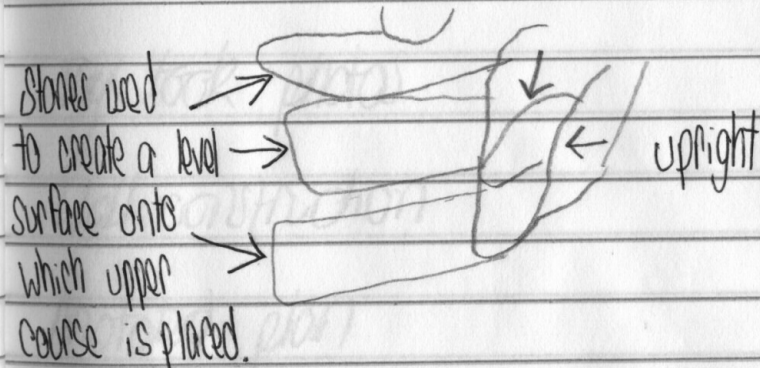
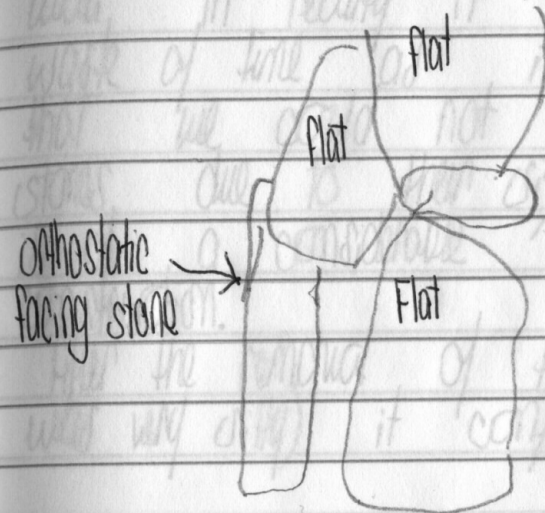
created platform
levelled

to get a section through the
of the wall to examine the
side of the wall I thought that
would prove useful as a method

Monday

10

Weather: rain but with sunny spells



Decided to put a section through the middle of the wall to examine the Southern side of the wall. I thought that this would prove useful as a method

of ~~examined~~ examining differences within the wall. In reality it was a total waste of time as it became obvious that we could not remove any of the stones due to their size etc. The wall is of a considerable and substantial construction.

After the removal of the part of which was very silly) it confirmed our suspicion

Ray took photos

Wall construction

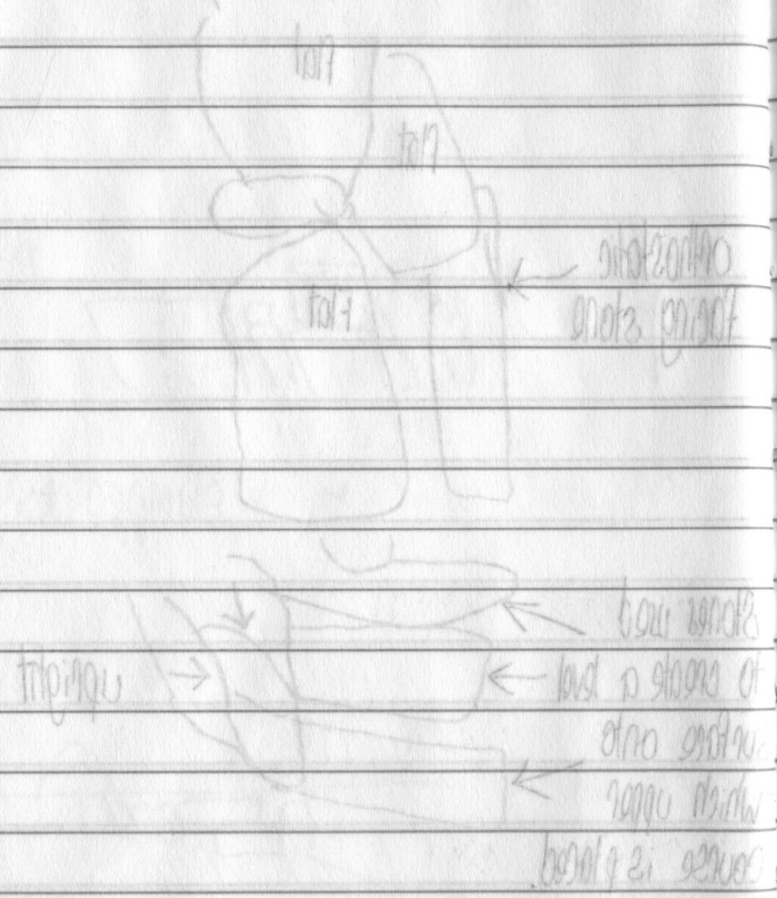
Annotated plan

Notches on rocks

Order of stamping

Problem with fumble.

2. large pieces of the wall not removed

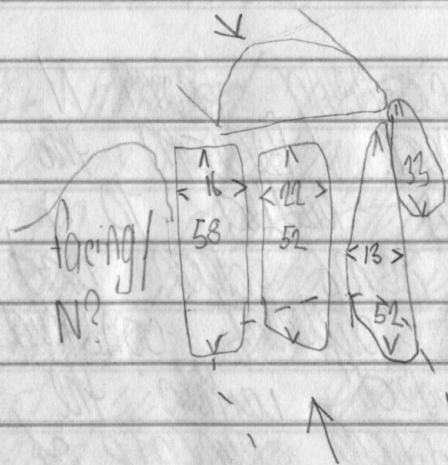


notches on top of blocks
of low set to blocking
low set to this method
before being blown out

Tuesday

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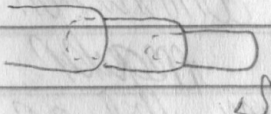
Wall construction
Wall appears to be of 'larger' construction
on at least of larger and more irregular
stones on inner face. Saying this an
interpretation of the wall's upper coursing is
still problematic



Course of flat stones 54×57 , 45×37 subrectangles
in course placed (buddist) upon raised
platform

platform created between facing stones
(orthostatic)

Stones layed along length of wall / above
platform appear imbricated N-S

N  S therefore suggesting that

wall construction for at least for our section
was done from the south working
North towards enclosure entrance

Removed second internal corbeling from N
side of wall. Andrew cleaned. Beneath this
corbel are more rocks levelled to a
similar height. It seems clear and
not unsurprising that different construction
techniques have been used within the
wall but with the single purpose of
creating a levelled platform.

Also removed rubble from western
half of trench. The stones of this
rubble are of a consistent large

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and flat faced nature. Only a small
% of this rubble is of small rubble.
Will have to think more about how
this rubble may have formed
top course of wall.

Once rubble was removed we cleared up
trench. Beneath rubble was a very
silty layer c. 1cm - 0.5cm thick
and which rested directly upon the
natural rocks within pit.

At around what I have interpreted
as a fallen / pushed cornered stone
from immediately in front of the
wall in the western half of
trench this stone appears to be embedded
in the natural at one
end where it has hit the
ground, leaving a hole / hollow within
the pit. Unlike the rest of the
surface of this natural this hollow
is not covered with rocks. At
the moment I think that this hole

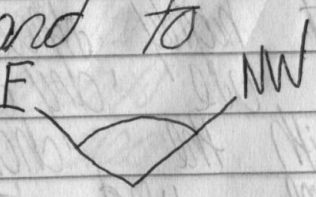
may have been left by the removal
digging out of a stone possibly relating
to the construction of the wall?

Wednesday 9th June

Sharon planned our wall while Andrew
and myself worked in Eastern half
of trench. Discovered with due the more
clay/silty stuff below bleached soil
horizon but above it.
After Sharon had finished plan and
taken levels we began to dismantle
the wall.
Removed large stone in to the Eastern lateral
side of wall. Underneath stone another large
flat stone. The placement of stones in
the wall on the ~~to~~ inner (east)
side seem to ~~be~~ create sockets into
which upright (orthostatic) are placed.

On removal of other large 'orthostatic'
stone to East of wall it also appears to
have been 'socketed' between large stones
to create a upright.
It appears to be a feature of this
wall to ~~for~~ at least this section of
it to have large upright or
triangular stones on the inner face
and square orthostatic and coursed
stones on its outer face (with a apparent
more constructed element to the outer face.
~~The more we remove stones from the~~
~~wall the more apparent the purposeful~~
~~choice and~~
As we remove stones from the wall
it seems clear that the placement
and choice of stones is not random
but highly structured. The wall seems
to use 'dry stone walling' throughout
with the choice and placement of
stone used to tie ~~the~~ it together.
It is ~~of~~ substantial and well
constructed and must have represented

a dominant feature within the landscape. The difference in height between the inside and outside would have meant that from outside and down hill view of the settlement and quest would have been obscured. From inside, looking out, view of the landscape would not have been obscured by the wall (of course this is probably not the case for the wall as a whole e.g. the road as it moves around the top of the hill). We do not know whether the structure of the wall within our section is typical of the rest of the boundary as a whole. The close proximity of our section with the what seems to be the main entrance to the western settlement and to views over to the ~~the~~ E NW
 Fowey Valley Brown
 Bodda
 Brown hill



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 may be linked to its impression
 'visuality'. I feel that the wall is meant to be seen from outside of the settlement, a powerful visual marker within the landscape. In this respect the boundary must be viewed beyond function not solely determined by environmental and technological constraints but as a cultural convention. Architecturally bounded space with this type of space meaning is embodied through human action.

Of course the construction of this boundary are influenced by the types of stone e.g. available and the available technology, but these are secondary. As we have already demonstrated many techniques exist upon Landerick

this boundary and its construction

I feel is beyond these secondary constraints with its form being culturally / socially determined. This is not to suggest 'meaning' just as observations of views and alignments do not. Rather they demonstrate a spatial grammar. Meaning can only be tentatively interpreted once this grammar is understood. I often feel that this confusion with between spatial syntax and spatial meaning is often overlooked at Leiden. People often talk about phenomenology when really they are only talking of syntactic observations which in themselves need not imply the meaning and significance in the past use and appropriation of space. Enough.

Andrew (Spec 6, green)

In experiencing and understanding the techniques or procedures of an excavation, I personally feel that it is important to learn a certain skill. Thus for my own benefit I have chosen to continue work on the wall trenches with Gary, and ~~thus~~ ^{also} enabling myself to learn processes involved in the construction of the wall within various areas of the settlement.

Thursday

Spent most of the day tidying up trench with Andrew prior to photography. This took much longer than anticipated. After lunch went over to the southern settlement with Mike to look at the boundary entrance which we propose to excavate next. I really am not sure that this is an entrance but rather a breached wall. Never mind we will be in a better

~~This morning Mike took me over to the
next trench - on-line it is and
entirely within the southern settlement
to position~~

Friday

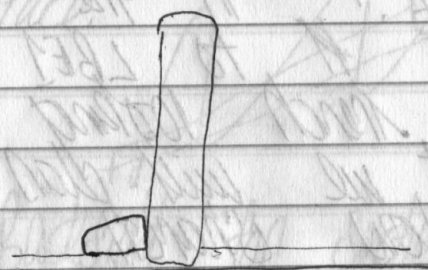
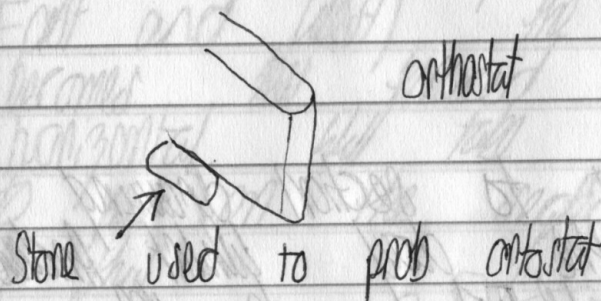
Day off

Rising Sun
Stowed Pound
Fowly.

Monday

18

Matted away natural in wall section
to establish depth and nature of front
orthostat and large backstone.



orthostat placed
upon natural stony
surface within the
natural

Large backstone in natural but depth
within not in relation to its size
would suggest a culturally placed
stone.

In the afternoon I continued mattocking whilst Andrew began returning LBE1. Found what at first appeared to be a post hole but upon closer study turned out to be a burrow.

Tuesday

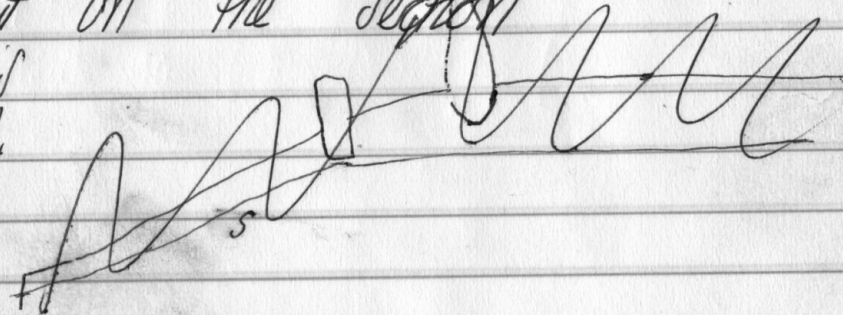
Continued working to section drawing for some of the day whilst Andrew continued with LBE1. In the afternoon went over to LBE1 and helped Andrew trench looking good. I think that we will plan it ourselves to allow Sharon to work between the other trenches.

Wednesday

Skipped up stepped section and trench generally for post excavation photo. At bottom of the

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stepped section is full of natural a natural stony surface similar to those in the western half of the trench. Taking the differences in the stony surfaces depth (between the East and West) the stony surface becomes less pronounced and more horizontal. Will take levels ~~on~~ to put on the section of this surface.



Backsight for section drawing to
TBM = 2.48